REMARKS

This Amendment is in response to the non-final Office Action mailed June 22, 2005. Claims 1-29 are pending in the present application. Claims 1, 3, 9, 18, 20, and 25 have been amended. No claims have been added or canceled. Claims 1-29 were examined and rejected in the Office Action. Applicants respectfully request examination and reconsideration in view of the above amendments and the following remarks.

Drawings

The drawings were objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(5) because they included a reference number not mentioned in the description. Applicants have amended the specification to add the reference character in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(b) to avoid abandonment of the application.

Specification

Applicants have amended the abstract and the specification to overcome objections for exceeding 150 words and informalities.

Claim Objections

Applicants have amended claim 20 to overcome an objection due to informalities.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC §103

Claims 1-4, 6, 9-13, 16-17, 25, and 27 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tognazzini, U.S. Patent No. 5,790,974 (hereinafter Tognazzini) in view of Henneuse et al, U.S. patent No. 5,963,913 (hereinafter Henneuse). Applicants respectfully submit that Tognazzini in view of Henneuse does not teach or suggest each and every feature of Applicants' independent claims 1, 9, 16, 17, and 25.

Claim 1

Applicants' amended claim 1 is drawn to a computer-implemented method for providing location-sensitive and time-sensitive calendaring to a wireless device. The method comprises,

among other features, (1) determining that a time reading is within a predetermined minimum of a meeting start time of an appointment of a calendar of a user. The appointment includes a plurality of meeting attendees. The method also comprise, among other features, (2) determining an estimated time of arrival of the user at the meeting place based on a velocity of the user and (3) if the estimated time of arrival is after the meeting start time, then sending a late message to the plurality of meeting attendees via a wireless network.

In contrast, Tognazzini discloses a personal calendaring system including a portable system and an office system. Although Tognazzini discloses calculating an estimated time of arrival (ETA), Tognazzini does not base this calculation on a velocity of the user as recited in amended claim 1. The Office Action cites column 2, lines 10-67 in support of an assertion that Tognazzini discloses determining a velocity of the user. Applicants respectfully traverse this assertion and submit that the cited section only refers to stored travel times between identified locations and mapped geographic coordinates that do not consider the actual velocity of the user which may depend on a user's mode of transportation, e.g. walking, bike, motorcycle, car, etc.. The wireless traffic data used to help estimate a time of arrival only provides information about traffic and does not consider the individual actual speed despite the traffic. (See Tognazzini column 2 lines 15-20, lines 50-62 and column 7, lines 55-65). Because the travel information and traffic data are estimates based on maps and overall traffic reports, Tognazzini does not teach or suggest (2) determining ETA based on a velocity of the user as recited in amended claim 1.

Also, the Office Action acknowledges that Tognazzini fails to teach a plurality of meeting attendees and sending a late message to the plurality of meeting attendees. However, the Office Action relies on Henneuse to resolve the deficiencies of Tognazzini. Henneuse discloses a system and method, including message notification, for scheduling an event subject to the availability of requested participants. The Office Action goes on to state "it would have been obvious...to include the message notification to the meeting attendees of Henneuse with the teachings of Tognazzini since Tognazzini teaches a message is sent with the modified schedule information in the form of a preformatted e-mail message (col. 14, lines 30-39). (See page 7, paragraph 2 of the Office Action). Applicants respectfully assert that Tognazzini only contemplates a personal calendaring system in communication with an office system. The sent

message disclosed in Tognazzini is sent from the portable system 12 based on personal data stored on the portable system 12. Neither Tognazzini nor Henneuse disclose capacity to store a plurality of meeting attendees in association with an appointment on a portable wireless calendaring system. Thus, Tognazzini in view Henneuse, does not teach or suggest Applicants amended claim 1 because the portable system 12 of Tognazzini, which sends the message alerting the office system 10, teaches away from having the capacity of a server to send a message to a plurality of attendees. Tognazzini only notifies the office system 10. (See Tognazzini Fig. 1, column 14, lines 30-39 and column 4, lines 59-64 and Henneuse column 1, 43-60). Thus, neither Tognazzini nor Henneuse alone, or in combination, teach or suggest amended claim 1.

Claim 9

Applicants amended claim 9 is drawn to a computer-implemented method for providing location-sensitive and time-sensitive calendaring to a wireless device. The method comprises, among other features, (1) determining an estimated time of arrival of the user at the meeting place based on a mode of transportation for the user and (2) if the estimated time of arrival is after the meeting start time, then sending a message via a wireless network to the wireless device indicating the estimated time of arrival. As described above with respect to amended claim 1, Tognazzini does not base ETA calculations on a velocity of the user and thus does not contemplate a user's mode of transportation as recited in amended claim 9. Also, because the agent 16b resides on the portable system 12, the agent outputs an alert to the graphic user interface residing on the same portable system. (See Fig. 1 and column 7, lines 7-10 of Tognazzini). Thus, Tognazzini does not teach or suggest 2) sending a message via a wireless network to the wireless device indicating the estimated time of arrival. Therefore, amended claim 9 is also allowable over Tognazzini in view of Henneuse.

Claim 16

Applicants' claim 16 is drawn to a system for providing location-sensitive calendar information to a wireless device. The system comprises, among other features, a calendaring program running on the server. The server determines a present time and a present location of the wireless device of a user. The server also compares the present time and the present location to a meeting time and a meeting location in a calendar file associated with the user to determine an estimated time of arrival. If the estimated time of arrival is after the meeting time the server sends a late message to the wireless device. As described above with respect to amended claim 1, Tognazzini only contemplates the portable wireless system sending a message, thus Tognazzi and Henneuse teach away from their combination to teach or suggest amended claim 16. Thus, claim 16 is also allowable over Tognazzini in view of Henneuse.

Claim 17

Applicants' claim 17 is drawn to a computer-implemented method for providing location-sensitive and time-sensitive calendaring to a wireless device. The method comprises, among other features, (1) determining the velocity of the user based on the velocity of the wireless device, (2) determining the estimated time of arrival of the user at the meeting place based on the velocity of the user and the distance between the location of the user and the location of the meeting place, and (3) if the estimated time of arrival is after the meeting start time, then sending a late message to the plurality of meeting attendees. As described above with respect to amended claim 1, Tognazzini does not base ETA calculations on a velocity of the user and thus only refers to stored travel times between identified locations and mapped geographic coordinates that do not consider the actual velocity of the user which may depend on a user's mode of transportation, e.g. walking, bike, motorcycle, car, etc.. The wireless traffic data used to help estimate a time of arrival only provides information about traffic and does not consider the individual actual speed despite the traffic. (See Tognazzini column 2 lines 15-20, lines 50-62 and column 7, lines 55-65). Because the travel information and traffic data are estimates based on maps and overall traffic reports, Tognazzini does not teach or suggest (1) determining the velocity of the user based on the velocity of the wireless device, (2) determining the estimated time of arrival of the user at the meeting place based on the velocity of the user as recited in claim 17.

Also, as described with respect to amended claim 1, Neither Tognazzini nor Henneuse disclose capacity to store a plurality of meeting attendees in association with an appointment on a portable wireless calendaring system. Thus, Tognazzini and Henneuse teach away from their combination to (3) send a late message to the plurality of meeting attendees as recited in Applicants' claim 17. Therefore claim 17 is also allowable over Tognazzini in view of Henneuse.

Claim 25

Applicants' amended claim 25 is drawn to a computer program product including a computer-readable medium having control logic stored therein for causing a computer to provide location-sensitive and time-sensitive calendaring. The control logic comprises computer-readable program code for causing the computer to, among other features, estimate commute time required for the at least one calendar event attendee to travel from the location of the at least one calendar event attendee to the location of the approaching calendar event based on a velocity of the calendar event attendee. As described above with respect to amended claim 1 and claim 17, Tognazzini does not base ETA calculations on a velocity of the user and thus only refers to stored travel times between identified locations and mapped geographic coordinates that do not consider the actual velocity of the user. Thus, amended claim 25 is allowable over Tognazzini in view of Henneuse.

Claim 18

Claims 5, 7-8, 14-15, 18-19, and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tognazzini in view of Henneuse and further in view of PR Newswire (PR Newswire, BellSouth Cellular will Evaluate SigmaOne Communications' Sigma 5000 AMPS-TDMA Wireless Location System, PR Newswire, New York 17 November 1999 OPROQUEST hereafter "PR1"). Applicants respectfully submit that Tognazzini in view of Henneuse and PR1 does not teach or suggest each and every feature of Applicants' amended independent claim 18.

Applicants' amended claim 18 is drawn to a computer-implemented method for providing location-sensitive and time-sensitive calendaring to a wireless device. The method comprises, among other features, determining an estimated time of arrival of each of the plurality of meeting attendees at the meeting place based on a mode of transportation of each of the

plurality of meeting attendees. As described above with respect to amended claim 9, Tognazzini does not base ETA calculations on a velocity of the user and thus does not contemplate a user's mode of transportation as recited in amended claim 18. Thus, neither Tognazzini, Henneuse, nor PR1 alone, or in combination, teach or suggest amended claim 18. Therefore amended claim 18 is allowable over Tognazzini in view of Henneuse and PR1.

Dependent Claims

At least because claims 2-8, 10-15, 19, and 27-28 inherit the language of allowable independent claims, claims 2-8, 10-15, 19, and 27-28 are also allowable over Tognazzini in view of Henneuse or Tognazzini in view of Henneuse and PR1.

Claims 20-24, 26, and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tognazzini in view of Henneuse and further in view of M2 Presswire (M2 Presswire, Palm, Inc.: Palm makes Internet personal and portable with MyPalm portal; New Wireless content and services to be imitated in public beta; Palm building mobile PIM-centric Portal, M2 Presswire, 14 November 2000 [PROQUEST] hereafter "M2").

At least because claims 20-24, 26, and 29 inherit the language of allowable independent claims and M2 does not resolve the deficiencies of Tognazzini or Henneuse, claims 20-24, 26, and 29 are also allowable over Tognazzini in view of Henneuse and M2.
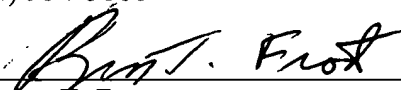
CONCLUSION

In view of the above amendments and remarks, Applicant respectfully requests a Notice of Allowance. If the Examiner believes a telephone conference would advance the prosecution of this application, the Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned at the below-listed telephone number.

Respectfully submitted,

| **39262** |
| PATENT TRADEMARK OFFICE |

MERCHANT & GOULD P.C.
P.O. Box 2903
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55402-0903
(404) 954-5100

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Roger T. Frost
Reg. No. 22,176